

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

THE DAILY HERALD, published every day in the year. Four cents per copy. Twelve dollars per year, or one dollar per month, free of postage.

All business, news letters or telegraphic despatches must be addressed New York Herald.

Letters and packages should be properly sealed. Rejected communications will not be returned.

PHILADELPHIA OFFICE—NO. 112 SOUTH SIXTH STREET.
LONDON OFFICE OF THE NEW YORK HERALD—NO. 46 FLEET STREET.
PARIS OFFICE—AVENUE DE L'OPERA.

Subscriptions and advertisements will be received and forwarded on the same terms as in New York.

VOLUME XLII.....NO. 147

AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

THEATRE COMIQUE.
VARIETY, 418 P. M.
CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
ORCHESTRA, QUARTET AND CHORUS, 8 P. M.
GILMORE'S GARDEN.
GRAND CONCERT, at 8 P. M. Odeon.
WALLACK'S THEATRE.
HOW SHE LOVES HIM, at 8 P. M. Lester Wallack.
FONY PASTORS NEW THEATRE.
VARIETY, at 8 P. M. Maines at 8 P. M.
UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
CONSCIENCE, at 8 P. M. C. R. Thomas, Jr.
VARIETY, at 8 P. M.
PARK THEATRE.
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN, at 8 P. M. U. C. Howard.
BOWERY THEATRE.
THE DIAMOND RING, at 8 P. M. Lawrence Burtin.
CHATEAU MABLE VARIETIES.
at 8 P. M.
OLYMPIC THEATRE.
HUMPTY DUMPTY, at 8 P. M.
PARISIAN VARIETIES.
at 8 P. M.
THIRTY-FOURTH STREET OPERA HOUSE.
VARIETY, at 8 P. M.
BOOTH'S THEATRE.
JULIUS CESAR, at 8 P. M. Lawrence Burtin.
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
PIQUE, at 8 P. M.
GLOBE THEATRE.
VARIETY, at 8 P. M.
KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS.
at 8 P. M.
WOOD'S MUSEUM.
THE PAIR ONE WITH THE BLONDE WIG, at 8 P. M.
Maines at 8 P. M. and 9 P. M.
HOWE & CUSHING'S CIRCUS.
Performance at 2 P. M. and 8 P. M.
BROOKLYN THEATRE.
BRASS, at 8 P. M. George Fawcett Burtin.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
at 8 P. M.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 26, 1876.

From our reports this morning the probabilities are that the weather to-day will be cooler, clear or partly cloudy.

NOTICE TO COUNTRY NEWSDEALERS.—For prompt and regular delivery of the Herald by fast mail trains orders must be sent direct to this office. Postage free.

WALL STREET YESTERDAY.—Firmness was shown in several speculative stocks, but the market was irregular. Investment shares, government and railway bonds were steady. Gold opened and closed at 112 5/8, selling meanwhile at 112 3/4. Money was freely supplied at 2 1/2 and 3 percent.

BRISTOL, ENGLAND, is having its turn at a heavy fire, but in the old city there is no such material to feed the flames as was the case in Chicago. Hence it is "under control."

THE CUBAN INSURGENT TORCH is doing terrible damage, not merely to the plantations, but to the government supplies. When the rebels burn food intended for the Spanish army it is a sign they are not hungry themselves.

THE VETO MESSAGE of Governor Tilden on the bill to meet the deficiencies in the canal sinking fund will be acceptable to the taxpayers because it states that a way has been found through another bill to pay these deficiencies without a tax.

THE PRO AND CON of the new Tariff bill were discussed in the House of Representatives yesterday. Mr. Morrison, the democratic leader of the House, evidently favoring a compromise between the English system of a tax on a few articles and the complicated American "protection" system.

THE REFORM ASSOCIATION, which a few days ago met in New York, and which gave the public an address which we published, is not a partisan instrument, as the public has possibly presumed. On the contrary, it is an organization of mechanics and workmen, without distinction of party, and is not controlled by any set of politicians. As an independent and genuine movement of the people it should have a decided political effect in the present canvass.

TO THE SHARP CRACK of THE RIFLE the first day of the spring meeting at Creedmoor opened yesterday, and we may look upon the serious work of preparing for our foreign visitors as fairly commenced. The meeting continues to-day and to-morrow, and a wide interest in its results will be felt in the world of mainly sports. The young riflemen are coming gradually to the front, although it is to be noticed that the veterans hold their foremost places still.

THE MUSTANG RACE against time, ending in the triumph of the hardy little horses and their dashing rider, Francisco Peralto, at Fleetwood Park yesterday, fully justifies our formerly expressed belief in the powers of the animals and furnishes a fine illustration of human endurance. The result, moreover, strengthens our belief in the possible accomplishment of the greater feat of riding nearly double the distance made by Peralto yesterday, in which Parker failed a week ago and which, we believe, he will again undertake.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY PHILIPS' opinion respecting the present conflict of authority between the police justices and the coroners has the combined charm of sound law and common sense. Mr. Phelps states the matter tersely when he says "the object to be secured in cases of homicide is the detection of the party charged with the crime," but the struggle in the case in point was who should be the first to let the accused out. An occasional lesson of this kind might do the coroners good, but it would be better to have coroners less in need of instruction.

Conkling and Hayes Against the Deck.

The fog has so far lifted that we are beginning to be able to take in "the lay of the land" in this political canvass. On the republican side Mr. Conkling rises into clearer visibility as the leading candidate to eyes trained to distinguish between a mountain and a bank of clouds when they stand against the horizon. To the unpracticed eye of a stranger a line of clouds may seem like a range of mountains as they lie in the distance, but a nearer approach destroys the illusion and makes it apparent which is illusion and which reality. It is only to a distant and superficial view that Blaine seems stronger than Conkling, and the nearer we get to the Cincinnati Convention the more evident it will become that there is no solidity in the boasted strength of Mr. Blaine.

Unless Mr. Blaine enters the Convention with a majority he will never get a majority at all. The reason is that his rivals can more easily make alliances with one another than with him. If Morton fails his strength will naturally go to Conkling—certainly not to Blaine. When the Pennsylvania delegates cease voting for Hartman they will be transferred in a body to Conkling; Blaine will not receive a single vote from among them all. When the Ohio delegates withdraw Hayes they might go for Bristow if he had any chance of success; but it will be evident by that time that he has none at all, and as soon as Morton is out of the race they will prefer Conkling, and, perhaps, go for him without waiting to watch the prospects of any other candidate. Governor Hayes is altogether the best name for the second place on the ticket, and when his friends find that he cannot be nominated for the first place they will prefer an alliance, not with Morton, who, being himself a Western man, would exclude a Western candidate for Vice President, nor with Blaine, who cannot carry the indispensable State of New York, but with Conkling, who will be supported by the two largest States in the Union. Governor Hayes' friends will perceive that when Ohio is joined with these two there will be a solid nucleus of the three largest States, having an aggregate of one hundred and seventy-two votes in the Convention. The Southern States, as soon as Morton and Bristow are out of the field, will bring to Conkling more than votes enough to make a majority with those of the three great States of New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio. The faintest intimation of President Grant's wish will turn over the Southern delegations to Conkling as soon as they are satisfied that Morton cannot be nominated. Only two hundred and sixteen of the Southern delegates are needed to make a Conkling majority with three great States, and when Morton is withdrawn Conkling will have at least two hundred and fifty votes from the South. Besides, he will have the votes of the Pacific States and a part of the Blaine delegation, when it becomes evident, as it will at an early stage of the proceedings, that Blaine is an impossible candidate. This exhibit of figures and probabilities shows that Blaine's only chance lies in his getting a majority on the first ballot, and the most sanguine of his friends, unless they are the victims of hallucination, cannot expect this. He needs all or nearly all the delegates yet to be chosen to increase his present number to a majority. It would be wild and chimerical to expect anything of the kind. A very little arithmetic suffices for showing how illusory are the hopes and boasts founded upon the action of the conventions held on Wednesday. Moreover, of the delegates counted for Blaine the greater proportion will go to Cincinnati unpledged and will have a more complete liberty to vote for another candidate than the Pennsylvania and Ohio delegates will have to abandon Hartman and Hayes.

The strongest ticket that can be nominated at Cincinnati is Conkling and Hayes, because it would insure success in the two pivotal States of Ohio and New York. With Governor Hayes running for the Vice Presidency the Ohio election in October would be a splendid triumph for the republicans, and that preliminary victory would insure a similar triumph in New York, where Conkling is strong and Blaine weak. Certain it is that without the vote of New York the republican party cannot elect the President. It would be political suicide to nominate Blaine, when the vote of New York is indispensable. The personal bitterness which has so long existed between him and Conkling makes it impossible for him to carry a State in which the friends of Conkling are powerful. Blaine will lead at Cincinnati on the first ballot, because in the first ballot a large share of Conkling's ultimate strength will be scattered in complimentary votes to other candidates—particularly to Hartman, Hayes and Morton, all of whom will be withdrawn at a subsequent stage of the proceedings. But Blaine has no reversionary interest in any of the delegations which will vote for other candidates on the first ballot, and he cannot have a majority on the first ballot unless all, or nearly all, of the one hundred and seven delegates yet to be chosen shall be added to his present strength. But this is too violent a supposition for any sane man to make.

A concentration of the anti-Blaine forces upon Morton is impossible, partly on account of his health, but chiefly because his inflation record would be an insuperable bar to his getting the electoral vote of New York, without which no Presidential candidate of either party can succeed. The anti-Blaine delegates will not unite upon Bristow because Bristow's supporters are sentimentalists, and the Convention will be controlled by politicians. Hayes is the strongest candidate in the West, and a concentration on him would be barely possible if his popularity could not be used to strengthen the ticket in a better way. But he will do as much for it holding the second place as the first, while he has nothing like Conkling's chances for carrying New York. As for Blaine, he has many popular qualities, and the attempts made by his political opponents to blacken his reputation have reacted in his favor and given him the illusory appearance of strength which will cause him to go to Cincinnati like an ox crowned with garlands for the sacrifice. He is, *par excellence*, the newspaper candidate, no man having been so industriously written up by the correspondents of the press at the national capital. But this kind of factitious reputation is like that of the bearded and overpraised generals in the late war, who captured the newspaper correspondents by profuse courtesies. The reputation of those newspaper generals did not wear well, and Mr. Blaine has been injured in the same way by indiscreet puffery and praise, particularly in the Western papers. These laurels will wilt on his brow before he reaches Cincinnati.

The foregoing reasoning respecting the course of proceedings at Cincinnati is strengthened by recurring to the most potent factor in shaping the result. President Grant has put his hand on the helm at the precise point of time when the ship most needed direction. The steady effect is already apparent. No intelligent politician undervalues the influence of a President in office upon the action of his own party, and this vast influence, which would have enabled General Grant to secure his own nomination, had it not been for the Babcock and Belknap mishaps, is sufficient to enable him to turn the scale in favor of any good candidate. He is too skillful a strategist to waste strength in taking positions which must ultimately fall of themselves. He has accordingly left Mr. Blaine to make all his out of his newspaper campaigning in the West. The President has confined his attention to the main key of the situation. He sees that Morton cannot be nominated, sees that he can give Morton's Southern strength to Conkling, and that in addition Conkling needs only the three great States, two of which are already secure, while the other can be brought into line by giving Governor Hayes the second place on the ticket. This combination will succeed against the deck.

Meanwhile the democratic outlook is not encouraging. Governor Hayes is mistaken in supposing that the inflationists will not bolt if Mr. Tilden should be nominated. Dissatisfied democrats take to a bolt as naturally as ducks to water. Mr. Tilden himself was one of the leaders in the Van Buren bolt of 1848, by which General Cass was defeated. The great and fatal bolt of 1860 is fresh in everybody's recollection. But nothing has ever been accomplished by a republican bolt. The attempted bolt under Fremont in 1864 collapsed in a few weeks, and the liberal republican movement four years ago did not weaken the regular organization. Within a week after the nomination of Conkling and Hayes the party will be fully united upon them, whereas the nomination of Governor Tilden at St. Louis would be followed by a successful bolt of the inflationists. The only way to prevent such a schism is for Mr. Tilden to give his influence and support to Senator Bayard, for an Eastern bolt would follow the nomination of a rag money candidate.

The Queen's Cup.

The New York Yacht Club have decided to accept the terms of the challenge made by Commodore Gifford of the Royal Canadian Yacht Club for the Queen's Cup race. The club will name a yacht on the 1st of July and sail her on the 10th, 12th and 14th, with a proviso that if either of the contesting yachts is in a disabled condition on any of the days named for the races a postponement shall be had for repairs. This action is commendable, inasmuch as it removes every obstacle to the contest, and the concession is made in a spirit showing true love for sport.

It is to be regretted, however, that Commodore Gifford, having inquired of the proper persons on what terms the Queen's Cup could be sailed for, and having been explicitly answered, did not at once determine either to sail for the cup on those terms or to drop the subject rather than proceed to criticize and cavil and propose new terms of his own. No good reason can be given why Commodore Gifford should not take the same chances that were taken by Mr. Ashbury. That gentleman was certainly hard enough to please, and the terms which, after thorough examination and discussion, repeated to tedious extremity, were held to be just and fair toward him cannot be unjust or unfair toward another. Indeed, to imitate the Ashbury method in this case is not in good taste, for it implies either that the challenger is better acquainted with the conditions of a fair race in these waters than the club committee is, or that he is of opinion the terms are framed in an overreaching spirit. Quibbling is not sportsmanlike. It has been understood that Commodore Gifford is a keen yachtsman, and disappointment in this regard would excite regret. It seems a peculiar misfortune of this trophy that it never comes before the public save as the introduction to more or less correspondence rather worthy of attorneys than yachtsmen. If this is to continue the cup will become a nuisance. If it is to become a source of quibbling contention it would be a first class advantage to lose it immediately, or return it to the heirs of the donor, or get rid of it in some other way. Its complete disappearance would excite the least regret, as it no longer seems to produce test races that can determine the relative excellence of model—a truth sufficiently shown by the fact that in the race now proposed, though the challenger flies a foreign flag, she was modelled here.

THE RESOLUTIONS of the BOARD of ALDERMEN respecting the excise laid made by the police last Sunday are emphatic in their disapproval thereof. The instruction to the Law Committee and the Corporation Counsel to report forthwith whether the Noah Claypole business of the police, the arbitrary arrests and invasions of quiet premises, are necessary to the proper enforcement of the law, suggests an easy answer. What the Aldermen apparently desire to know is how little enforcement can be officially applied; but they do not put it in that blunt way.

THE STORY of THE CASWELL MURDER, as told in our letter from Queenstown, whither the bloodstained vessel was brought by the English gunboat Goshawk, is a terrible one. With the execution of the Lennie mutineers and their crimes fresh in the public mind this tale of the deep will be read with interest.

The Extradition Treaty.

Secretary Fish's reply to Lord Derby's last note was, it is understood, sent by last Wednesday's steamer. It is supposed to be a final argument, a restatement of the position of the United States and a request that either Winslow be surrendered at once on the terms proposed by our government and in accordance with the treaty or that the British government shall, without further discussion, refuse, and thereby violate and abrogate the treaty.

Secretary Fish is right if he has taken this attitude. There is no room for argument in this matter. The English journals generally acknowledge that their government is in the wrong. The London Spectator showed clearly in the last number received here that Lord Derby was really attempting the absurdity of making an act of Parliament override a treaty, which is an international agreement. The Times and other journals have taken similar ground, and it begins to look as though public opinion in England would presently be as unanimous as it is here against the British assumptions.

A good deal of surprise has been expressed here at the extremely illogical and untenable ground assumed by the British government in this extradition matter. But the English have a sort of superstitious reverence for an act of Parliament. They have a saying that "Parliament can do anything except make a man a woman," and this extradition case is not the first instance, by any means, when a British Minister has based his action upon the "opinion of the law officers of the Crown" as to the meaning of an act of Parliament, without taking the trouble himself to examine it. Thus it may be remembered by many of our readers among the legal profession that in the fishery question, some years ago, the British government took its position upon an opinion of the "law officers of the Crown," which opinion was based upon an assumption that a certain provision concerning headlands existed in the treaty of October 20, 1818, when, in fact, it was shown by the United States that no such provision or clause was found in that treaty; and, after interminable arguments, the English had to give up the point. Again, in the case of the Alabama's escape, the British Ministers of that day sought shelter behind a plea that they waited, before acting, upon the opinion of their law officers; that this opinion was delayed, and that pending its reception by the Foreign Office the Alabama escaped; the claim being then that without this "opinion" the government could not act.

And now, in this Winslow case, the British Attorney General advises the Ministry not only that an act of Parliament overrules treaties, which is absurd and contrary to all public law and to the very nature of a treaty, which is a mutual agreement between two nations; but he goes further and asserts that a certain act of Parliament overrules a treaty with the United States, when, in fact, a clause in that very act makes express and explicit reservation of the stipulations of the treaty! And a British Minister, who ought at least to have taken the trouble to read the act of Parliament and the treaty before writing his despatch, gravely accepts this "opinion" for his diplomatic guidance!

Of course argument is impossible on such grounds; and we trust Secretary Fish has, in the despatch now on its way to London, demanded a specific answer—yes or no—to our demand for the extradition of Winslow. If Great Britain does not mean to observe her treaty obligations we ought to know it; if she does then there should be no necessity for further argument, for the case is too plain.

Dead Men's Shoes.

There seems to be in Wall street, in these days, occasion to apply the proverb of those who wait for dead men's shoes, though in a somewhat different sense to the one that is common. From the constant repetition of exaggerated rumors in regard to the health of Commodore Vanderbilt, from the earnest attention with which his health is watched and the much that is made of every trifle in this connection, the public is not for a moment permitted to doubt that a large number of active financiers count with confidence upon an advantage to themselves to flow from the death of this potentate of the rail. They expect to make their fortunes out of a variation in the price of Central and other shares, which, it is assumed, must necessarily fall in value at the Commodore's death. It would not surprise us to see a great many of these gentlemen burn their fingers when the event they count upon comes, and which it is to be hoped may not come for many a day. It was assumed at one time—and at one time there was ground for it, perhaps—that the Vanderbilt's death would be a calamity to the interests sustained by his capacity and experience; and the speculative world has not changed its view of the facts, though we do not doubt that the facts are changed altogether. If Commodore Vanderbilt should die now that event would be of far less consequence in its financial aspect than is thought by those who base upon it mere speculative projects, for the Commodore is a wise man, and the interests with which his name is involved would scarcely be taken by surprise. The Central Railroad long since passed out of that stage of its existence when any one person was absolutely necessary to its great prosperity, and reached that stage when it continued in virtue of perfect organization to move easily and regularly on the impulse derived originally from Vanderbilt's will and talent. The Commodore would, and well might, consider that his labor was only half done if his great institution were still in such a position that it could be seriously injured by even his own death.

THE CHILIAN EXHIBITION.—The managers of our Centennial Exhibition might learn a valuable lesson from the report of Mr. Stephen Rogers, one of the United States Commissioners to the Chilean Exposition, which is addressed to Secretary Fish. The South American Exhibition seems to have failed principally because of its gross mismanagement. The contracts made with American contributors were broken and disregarded entirely, and they suffered losses, which, it is intimated, may result in claims against Chili for restitution. The United States, however, made a fine display at the fair, and have only to complain of the injustice to which

Mr. Rogers refers and of the want of steam power to display our resources and inventions in machinery. The report advocates very strongly the extension of our postal relations with South America and the development of our commerce by new steamship lines. Mr. Rogers writes in a rather angry tone, but we presume he has had sufficient provocation.

The New Editor of the "World."

Our democratic contemporary, the World, is exhibiting remarkable judgment and tact in its mode of dealing with Governor Tilden. It treats him with great fairness, recognizes his political standing and public services, and avoids every expression which would wound his self-respect or make it difficult for him to act cordially with the supporters of any other democratic candidate, if some other candidate should be successful. Mr. Hurlbert carries no passion or zealotry into politics, but a great deal of cool calculation and considerate good nature. This tone is peculiarly appropriate in the organ of a great political party, which should be a harmonizer of differences and promoter of unity. It is impossible for the three or four millions of citizens who compose a national party to think alike on all questions. A catholic and tolerant spirit in relation to minor controversies, and more particularly a respectful personal treatment of opponents within the party lines, is the indispensable basis of successful management. The wise, patriotic maxim, "In essentials unity, in non-essentials liberty, in all things charity," is as applicable to the internal affairs of a political party as to those of the Church. We are pleased to see that Mr. Hurlbert has not this important lesson yet to learn. The dissensions in the democratic party, both as to persons and principles, require great delicacy of handling, especially in a journal which finds it necessary to make a new departure under critical circumstances. In order to heal the divisions which have arisen between the Eastern and Western democracy it has become needful to thwart some vehement personal aspirations, and the new editor of the World is changing the course of the ship with as much gentleness as decision. Taste and brilliancy are what we have abundant reasons to expect from Mr. Hurlbert, but the political sagacity and considerate wisdom which he is exhibiting develop a new quality of his variously gifted mind. If he shall proceed as he has begun in the difficult and most delicate task which lies before him he will furnish a shining proof that intellectual brilliancy and elegant tastes are not inconsistent with sound judgment and aptitude for affairs.

Secretary Bristow's Prospects.

The only argument of much seeming weight for nominating Mr. Bristow for the Presidency is that he would draw away a part of the reform vote from Governor Tilden, and, in that way, carry New York for the republicans. But before the Cincinnati Convention meets it will be apparent that Governor Tilden cannot receive the democratic nomination, and that Mr. Conkling has better chances in New York than any other candidate. The suggestion that it might be politic to run Mr. Bristow for the Vice Presidency on the Conkling ticket is worth considering. It would doubtless recommend the ticket to reformers; but, as we estimate tendencies, a republican victory in the October States would be worth more to the republicans than the whole reform vote. The elections in Ohio and Indiana will not turn on reform, but on the currency; it will be a contest between hard money and rag money. Mr. Bristow would not help the ticket in either of those States, but Governor Hayes would insure its success in both. "Well begun is half done," says the adage; republican victories in Ohio and Indiana in October would virtually decide the Presidential election in advance. Admitting that Mr. Bristow's name would strengthen the ticket, we are confident that it could not compare in value and efficiency with that of Governor Hayes. Our view of the canvass is summed up in the phrase, "Conkling and Hayes against the deck."

Long Service Rewarded.

An English opinion of the late Mr. Stewart's career as a business man is that it exhibited in him the possession of ordinary qualities in an extraordinary degree. His requests to his employers exhibit, says the journal in question, the same business-like care and discrimination that led to his amassing so considerable a fortune. These have now been awarded, and the transaction may well be described as extraordinary when it is found that the number of employes who have served the firm for ten years and upward reaches three hundred. That this is something a little short of four-and-a-half per cent of the whole number of the late Mr. Stewart's employes, said to be seven thousand all told, gives some idea of the extent of the great dry goods merchant's business. The settlement required a sum of three hundred thousand dollars, and it is pleasant to notice that in many cases the records of service were stretched by Mr. Hilton a little to bring the deserving within the range of this handsome testimony to long and faithful services. In view of the fact that few businesses in America have enjoyed a greater reputation for stability for the past twenty years than Mr. Stewart's it is significant of the restlessness and ambition of our people that such a small percentage, comparatively speaking, should have clung to the great house during the prescribed time.

BLACKWELL'S ISLAND.—The chronic feeling of insecurity which the citizens of New York live with regard to Blackwell's Island could not have been better evidenced than it was yesterday afternoon. A prisoner attempted to escape, and, by a blunder, the telegraph operator sent to the Fifty-ninth street station the code signal "prisoners escaping," instead of "prisoner escaping." The immediate result was excitement at Police Headquarters, and, as soon as the report got to the public ear, something very like a thief panic prevailed in the city. That such a report should receive such ready credence from the police authorities of New York is a telling comment upon the conduct of one of our greatest executive institutions.

From an ably managed penitentiary no such report would for an instant be credited.

From Ocean to Ocean.

The man now lives who remembers the time when it required three days to go from New York to Philadelphia. That was in the stage coach days of travel—not such coaches as that of Colonel Kane, who drives to Pelham Bridge so rapidly and pleasantly—when seventy-two hours were occupied in going only ninety miles. Washington and Franklin and Adams travelled in this old-fashioned way, and were delighted no doubt when they were not detained by snow storms and floods. It is not easy for us to realize the gain in time which steam has accomplished. Instead of three days from New York to Philadelphia we are carried from city to city in less than three hours, and now we are expected to cross the whole continent in less than four days—that is, we can go from New York to San Francisco in less time than was needed not half a century ago to travel from Philadelphia to New York. Surely this speed almost realizes the boast of Puck that he could "put a girdle round about the earth in forty minutes."

So our friend Jules Verne, whose imagination of American railroads was so exorbitant that he made trains on the Union Pacific line leap over chasms and unsafe bridges, undertook to depict an extraordinary journey of his hero across the continent in his novel "Around the World in Eighty Days." But his imagination fell short of the reality which Messrs. Jarrett & Palmer propose to perform with their lightning train, which leaves New York for San Francisco on the 1st of June. The fertile fields of New York, the plains of Ohio, the splendid States of Indiana and Illinois, the Mississippi (Father of Waters), the immense distances of Missouri, Nebraska, Colorado; the ridges of the Rocky Mountains, Utah, Nevada, California, all that vast extent of country into which England could be put like a mere county, out of which realms as great as Rome could be taken, like the rib from Adam, without the loss being noted; deserts, rivers, empires—all will be swept over by the iron steed in eighty hours. There seems no limit to the resources of machinery and the enterprise of man. The ocean formerly divided the continents, but now it is the ocean that unites, for countless steamships hurry through the waters, and the telegraph system beneath the sea is less exposed to accidents than that above the land. Thus the continent which once separated the Pacific from the Atlantic is almost annihilated as to time. From ocean to ocean is but a trifling journey. Nothing that the Centennial Exhibition will reveal in the way of American progress can excel this proof of our development, which will be remarkable not merely as a feat of daring and energy, but as an illustration of what resources in swift travel our railroads are yet to display.

The Presidency in Boston.

Our Boston letter will be scanned with interest by all who study the drift of opinion throughout the country on the one paramount topic of the times. In it will be found plenty of thought, acute observation and happily presented results of wide experience, for the talkers are Governor Rice and General Butler. Governor Rice's survey of the Presidential field will in several points be found to echo the best opinions of the people everywhere. General Butler deals with the topic in his usual incisive way. In his vigorously presented statement of Mr. Tilden's case we cannot agree with him, for we are not convinced that the Governor's nomination is so inevitable as the General seems to believe it; neither are we persuaded that if the Governor shall be nominated it will be due to the fact (his wealth) which is put forward as the point that is to determine the whole case in his favor. That view regards strictly the bad side of our politics—contemplates the mere machinery and the mean motives. It is, therefore, incorrect and unjust, because it only views a part of the subject. There are other considerations that will come properly before the democrats besides the inquiry, What candidate can spend the most money? and we believe that that particular consideration will be of less consequence this year than it has been for a generation.

VIOLENT STORMS, accompanied by hail and lightning, will probably occur during to-day and to-morrow in the Northwestern and the Upper Mississippi and Ohio Valley States. An area of high temperature existed yesterday over Dakota, Minnesota and the upper lake region, which gave an almost tropical heat to these territories. At Pembina, Dakota, the temperature was six degrees warmer than at Wilmington, N. C., and at Duluth and Charleston the temperature was equal, although the difference of latitude between the two cities is about thirty degrees. A high barometric pressure prevails all over the United States east of the Missouri River. There are indications, however, of the formation of areas of low pressure in the Southwest and in the extreme northwestern part of British Columbia. An increase of cloudiness and temperature, with probable rain, is predicted for New York State during to-day.

ENGLAND'S REASONS for withholding her assent to the Berlin memorandum, drawn up by the three imperial Chancellors, are very much to the point, from the English view of the situation. The weak spot is the reference to the treaty of 1856, which she allowed to be torn up before her eyes, and an appeal to that document at this late day sounds like a voice from one of the Egyptian mummy tombs. England's belief that the Powers are driving the Porte into a corner is founded on fact, but what is she going to do about it? Turkish stocks are lower than ever on the London Exchange.

THE CHARGE AGAINST GENERAL SCHENCK.—The Scotch verdict of "not proven" is all that General Schenck can claim. Unquestionably the report of the Committee of Foreign Affairs upon the Emma mine swindle does not exonerate him. It is the duty of the American government to take care of American honor, and ex-Minister Schenck owes much to the magnanimity of his countrymen. Yet the facts ascertained by a long investigation compelled the Committee of the House of Representatives